

India's cyclone death toll now 600

NEW DELHI, May 17 (AP) — The death toll in last weekend's hurricanes which devastated parts of southern India with winds reaching speeds of 150 kilometres an hour has risen to 600, a state official said Thursday. Mr. Chenna Reddy, chief minister of Andhra Pradesh state, gave the latest figure to reporters in Hyderabad but the Times of India newspaper reported from the affected areas that the toll could rise to 1,000. The homes of more than one million persons were destroyed in what the Times of India described as "the storm of the century." Full details of the tidal devastation were still awaited because many areas remained cut off with communications disrupted and roads blocked by fallen trees and utility poles. Although fatalities were fewer than in the 1977 hurricane-tidal-wave disaster which claimed 14,000 lives, Mr. Reddy has said that the recent storm caused greater damage. Thousands of livestock have been drowned and in one district alone, 55,000 acres of crops were destroyed by the rain and winds.

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BBC asserts Idi Amin in Libya

LONDON, May 17 (R) — Uganda's former President Idi Amin is staying in Libya, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said tonight. BBC television's diplomatic correspondent John Simpson said Amin was seen last Thursday when he paid a visit to a luxury seaside hotel near Tripoli where his two wives and 16 children are staying. Simpson, who has just returned from a trip to Libya, quoted an eyewitness as saying Amin was surrounded by bodyguards and the hotel was sealed off. The whereabouts of the ousted dictator have remained a mystery since the defeat of his troops last month. The BBC reported today that he arrived in Libya early last month and left the country only once, on April 22, to seek financial support in Iraq for a last military stand against the Tanzanian and rebel Ugandan forces which overthrew him.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Unrest grows in Iran's provinces

TEHRAN, May 17 (Agencies) — Growing unrest was reported in Iran's provinces today as the government sought to curb the powers of revolutionary committees which sprang up throughout the country after the overthrow of the Shah.

The Tehran press reported that authorities had been forced to call in the army, including troops in two armoured divisions, to put small-scale disturbances in the provinces. The government also appeared intent on dismantling the revolutionary committees which Prime

Minister Mehdi Bazargan has accused of trying to run the country.

Earlier this week, Iran's navy chief, Rear-Admiral Ahmad Madani disbanded the revolutionary committees in the southwestern port of Khorramshahr after fighting between Arabs and

Persians. He said that all the committees would soon be dissolved in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan, of which he is also the governor.

Today the press reported that revolutionary committees had been dismantled in yet another town, Kashan, 190 kilometres south of Tehran.

The Tehran afternoon newspaper Etelaat said that army, para-military police and armoured cars were sent to the western border province of Kermanshah after five villages were razed to the ground and 3,000 head of cattle stolen in fighting between rival factions.

At least 10 people were killed and dozens injured in another clash in the countryside around the garrison town of Qazvin, west of Tehran.

Troops from the local armoured division and gendarmerie again had to be sent to restore order, according to Kayhan, another Tehran afternoon newspaper.

According to Etelaat, villagers shot dead a commander of the gendarmerie when his forces tried to evict peasants who seized farmlands near Arak 190 kilometres southwest of Tehran.

In the northwestern city of Tabriz near the Soviet border, armed

men besieged a revolutionary committee headquarters throughout the night, but there was no official word on casualties.

Hostility between left-wingers and Islamic supporters of the revolution deepened after a group of attackers wielding knives and clubs broke up a leftist play here last night.

Left-wing playwright Said Soltanpour was beaten up together with actors and spectators.

Mr. Soltanpour's play, "Abbas Agha: Worker of Iran National car factory," made fun of Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and state radio and television chief Sadegh Ghoobzadeh.

In the northeastern holy city of Mashad, two agents of the exiled Shah's security forces were executed today after being found guilty of torture and taking part in massacres. This brings the number of political executions since the revolution to at least 212.

Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, today marked the first Iranian Women's Day with a speech attacking the Shah.

He said the Shah wanted women to be attractive but looked at them from "an animal point of view."

The Ayatollah praised women who had taken part in the revolution and said they had come from Islamic backgrounds.

Parades were held in Tehran to mark Women's Day, which coincides with the birthday of the Prophet Mohammad's daughter Fatimah.

Today was also Ayatollah Khomeini's birthday. He was 79. The streets of the holy city of Qom were decked with flowers and sweets were distributed to mark the occasion.

Meanwhile, Vice-Premier Amir Abbas Entezam told Al Hadaf weekly magazine in Kuwait today that Iran regretted that the revolutionary government so far has failed to extend any military, material or humanitarian support to the Palestinian commando movement or any other liberation front because of the "accumulative problems facing the revolution."

But despite these differences, Yugoslavia wants to see its future relations with Moscow put on a firm basis.

Yugoslavia has developed good relations with China and earlier this year refused to follow Moscow in condemning China's attack on Vietnam.

Last Chinese leader Hua Guofeng went to Yugoslavia as part of a Balkan tour which deeply angered the Kremlin.

In Indochina, Belgrade has also refused to back the Soviet Union's new allies in Kampuchea.

President Tito is also concerned

about what he sees as a threat from Soviet allies such as Cuba and Vietnam to the unity of the movement of 86 non-aligned states, which he helped to found.

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It was drummed out of the Soviet bloc in 1948 by Josef Stalin, the breach lasted until 1955 when Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev travelled to Belgrade to make amends, pledging in joint summit statements with Marshal Tito to respect Yugoslavia's independence.

Yugoslav sources said this time the summit talks will probably end with a brief statement rather than a full communique.

President Tito is also concerned

U.S. to grant Moscow favourable trade terms

WASHINGTON, May 17 (R) — The Carter administration

wants to grant favourable trade terms to the Soviet Union similar to those promised this week to China, a top congressional leader said today.

The U.S.-China trade agreement signed during the visit of U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps to China pledges that the United States will grant China the so-called most favoured nation status it accords its western allies.

The Soviet Union has not been given this concession because legislation bars the United States from granting favourable trade

Differences of views between the two countries "flow naturally from the different paths we follow in constructing socialism, and from the international position of our two countries," he told Mr. Brezhnev.

President Tito was referring to his country's system of socialist self-management, which is viewed with suspicion in Moscow, and to Yugoslavia's position as a leader of the non-aligned states.

"We have emphasised repeatedly that these differences, which are a historical reality, are not and should not be a reason for misunderstanding and mistrust, nor should they be an obstacle to deepening our friendly relations and broad cooperation," President Tito said.

Foreign policy differences between Yugoslavia and Moscow have been sharply evident since President Tito last came here in 1977, with events in Indochina and growing links between Belgrade and Peking generating friction.

President Tito spoke on the principles which should govern relations between the two countries. He recalled joint documents signed in 1955 and 1956 in which the Soviet Union pledged itself to respect Yugoslavia's independence.

These pledges formed a "firm and unchangeable basis" for relations, the Yugoslav president said, adding words of praise for Mr. Brezhnev's personal contribution to Belgrade-Moscow ties.

Marshal Tito arrived yesterday for an unofficial visit to last three or four days.

The 86-year-old president has come to Moscow after two years of strained relations, reflecting problems in the non-aligned movement and Soviet rivalry with China.

President Tito's trip is being treated here as a "friendly visit"

terms to any country which does not allow free emigration.

House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill said today the White House feels strongly that both countries should be given the same treatment and he thought the house would vote in favour of lifting restrictions for both countries.

Government sources said in view of the delicate balance in United States-Soviet-Chinese relationships, the administration believes it would be a diplomatic blunder to make the concession to China and not to the Soviet Union.

However, concessions for the Soviet Union face a tougher passage in the senate.

The law tying U.S. trade policy to emigration is called the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, named after its authors, Senator Henry Jackson, a Washington state democrat, and Charles Vanik, a democratic congressman from Ohio.

A spokesman for Senator Jackson said he wanted firm assurances on Soviet emigration policy before trade benefits were granted.

Mr. Vanik has said he is generally satisfied with the greatly increased emigration rate allowed by the Soviet Union.

The United States cannot expect a written guarantee from Moscow on emigration policy because the Soviet Union would regard this as direct interference in its internal affairs, administration sources said.

The administration is hoping that the senate will be satisfied with private diplomatic assurances from the Soviet Union that the liberalised emigration policy will continue, the sources said.

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He said the rights of all minorities in Iran "will be safeguarded under the new constitution" and that information ministry is now working on a study to see whether freedom of forming political parties would endanger the revolution. "In such a case freedom of parties will be curtailed," he added.

Mr. Entezam said that a bid number of the Savak cadres, whose number was between 5,000 and 8,000, are still unknown admitting that Savak agents existed in foreign countries.

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Jordan Weekly Calendar

JMN is a weekly listing, without charge, of events in Amman and other parts of Jordan which the public is interested in knowing about or participating in. In the Friday edition of this paper, the listing covers seven days from Friday morning and ending the following evening. Events included are cultural activities (concerts, art exhibits, etc.); cultural centre films, cine club, art festivals, video-tape programmes and documentaries; discussion; sports; special occasion festivals; excursions of historical or archaeological interest; club activities that are open to the public or are not exclusive membership.

Listed in Jordan Weekly Calendar will also be listed "It's Going On" on the day of the event. This listing is charge.

Persons interested in having their events listed in this column are invited to contact the Jordan Times, or send descriptive material by hand, during the previous week until noon. Photographs and art work are also welcome.

(Week of May 18 - 24)

EXHIBITIONS

May 18: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Jordan, presents an exhibition of watercolour illustrations by Cejka entitled "Wild Flowers of Jordan". The exhibition is during regular hours and will end on May 19.

May 19: The Council presents an exhibition of paintings and Avis Ammouna and Quram Nimir. The exhibition starts at 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and 3:00 to 5:00 p.m., daily and Sunday. It will end on May 22.

May 18: A series of photos on the theme of Provence in France is presented by the French Cultural Centre until the end of the month.

CONCERT

May 23: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a concert by Moreno and Garcia Mengual. The concert takes place at 7:30 p.m. Open invitation.

FILM

May 18: The French Cultural Centre presents a comedy film by Goldenberg entitled "Le portrait de Marianne" starring Claude Brasseur, Karen Blangueron and Bertrand. The film is in colour, French version with Arabic subtitles. It will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday, starting at 7:30 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY FILM

May 21: The French Cultural Centre ends a series of Provence with a film entitled "Culture et traditions". The film starts at 6:00 p.m. and will be repeated on the same time.

FINE ARTS WEEK

May 18: The Jordanian Artists' Association is holding a week-long fine arts exhibition starting on Monday, May 21 and ending on May 28. The programme includes exhibitions, lectures, cooperation with various cultural centres in Jordan. The exhibition will be held at the association's premises, across the road from the French Cultural Centre on Jabal Luweibdeh. The programme runs as follows:

May 21: The opening of the Jordanian artists' exhibition starts at 6:00 p.m. at the Jordanian Artists' Association. The exhibition continues until May 27.

May 22: Mr. Rafik Lahham will give a lecture about Jordanian fine arts at 5:00 p.m. This will be followed by a talk on Jordanian contemporary art.

May 23: In cooperation with the Soviet Cultural Centre, a film about Soviet fine arts is showing at 5:00 p.m.

May 24: In cooperation with the French Cultural Centre, a film about Matisse, Rodin, Vazarey and Brancusi is shown at 5:30 p.m.

SPORTS

May 18: A football match takes place at 4:00 p.m. at the Youth City, field number 2, between the Faisali Club and Al-Ahly Club.

MAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Chemical Co.	JD 5,000	2,301	—	—	6,700
Electro Factories	JD 10,000	2,267	15,050	15,300	15,100
Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	223	2,220	—	2,230
Aeronautical Co.	JD 5,000	1,991	22,500	22,680	22,600
Desert Bank	JD 1,000	117	1,480	1,510	1,490
Bank	JD 1,000	2,060	—	1,000	1,010
Development and Co.	JD 1,000	95	0,920	0,970	0,950
Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	539	1,360	1,380	1,361
Electro Factories	JD 1,000	670	—	—	0,670
Alum Co.	JD 1,000	2,279	0,860	0,870	0,861
Alum Co. & Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	132	4,370	4,430	4,400
Alum Co.	JD 1,000	142	1,380	1,420	1,420
Equipment and Investment Co.	JD 2,000	2,112	1,320	1,450	1,320
Desert Bank	JD 5,000	983	6,660	6,850	6,660
National Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	700	0,700	0,760	0,700

Par value traded, Thursday, May 17: JD 22,611
Number of shares traded: 10,718

Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
I Development Bonds	JD 5,000	774	1979	5,060
Par value traded: JD 1,075	JD 5,000	301	1980	5,030

Amman's need for water will outstrip supply by mid-1980s

This is the last article in a four-part series on problems affecting water sources in the Amman region and elsewhere in Jordan. Yesterday's article dealt with the decrease in rainfall.

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- The projected demands for water in Jordan are expected to exceed the total available supplies by the mid-1980s, according to studies carried out by two foreign consulting firms over the last two years. The government is now faced with the ticklish problem of deciding on a strategy to meet the needs of agriculture, industry and domestic consumption, all of which are rising fast.

The water problem prompted the government to seek the aid of Agrar Hydrotechnik GmbH in 1977 and Howard Humphreys and Sons in 1978 to determine Jordan's total water resources and to develop a strategy which would ensure the best use of available supplies.

By far the greatest demand for water in Jordan comes from the agricultural sector. In 1977, agriculture consumed 379 million cubic metres while industry and the domestic sector used about 80 million cubic metres.

Howard Humphreys estimates

that by 1987 agriculture will require about 636 million cubic metres. This will taper off slightly to about 632 million cubic metres a year by the turn of the century.

Domestic and industrial water demand is expected to rise to about 148 million cubic metres in 1987 and 289 million cubic metres by the turn of the century.

So all told, the requirements for domestic use, industry and agriculture are expected to increase from 459 million cubic metres a year in 1977 to 782 million cubic metres a year in 1987 and 921 million cubic metres by the turn of the century.

A look at the available supplies is not so encouraging. By tapping all major exploitable groundwater resources and utilising the major surface water resources the country could get a possible 624 million cubic metres of water a year. It is apparent that demand will surpass the available supplies by the mid-1980s. As a matter of fact, the planned agricultural requirements alone will soon exceed the available resources. One of the foreseeable problems could be increased competition between agriculture and the domestic sector for the available supplies of water.

Amman's water is already dwindling. Amman is about 50 per cent undersupplied, according to Dr. Najmeddin Al Dajani, the minister of industry and trade, who estimates that real demand will rise between four and five times within ten years.

The Amman-Zarqa region gets its water from a system of underground aquifers and wells, mainly situated along the bed of the wadi



The Azraq Oasis. Ten million cubic metres of water can be piped from the oasis to Amman each year, but this could have a variety of undesirable effects.

between Amman and Zarqa. The total supply of water from these sources is estimated at 28 million cubic metres a year, only slightly above present consumption. The Amman municipal area consumed about 24 million cubic metres in 1977.

Conservative estimates of domestic demand for water in Amman are 34 million cubic metres in 1985 and 84 million cubic metres in 2002.

It is evident that the additional water will have to be pumped in from outside. The question is: from where?

One strategy, previously arranged between the government and the Water Supply Corporation, was to divert about 1.3 million cubic metres of water to Amman each year from the King Talal Dam reservoir. However, this plan was scrapped recently. The reservoir's water supply has

been returned to the Jordan Valley Authority for agricultural use.

The main reason for the switch is probably due to the rising mineral content in the King Talal Dam water which is resulting in the eutrophication of the reservoir, an informed source said. "The King Talal Dam's water quality is deteriorating and within a short time will taste and smell bad, and will be inadequate for human consumption, even with expensive treatment."

But the water will still be adequate for agricultural use. An alternative source of water for Amman is from the proposed Maqrin Dam to be built on the Yarmouk River, near the Syrian border. The Yarmouk River is by far the greatest water resource in the country and the quality of the water is excellent. The dam could solve many of Amman's long-term water problems, as the source could provide about 50 mil-

lion cubic metres a year, some of which could be piped to Amman. However, it could take several years before the dam is complete and ready for use. The dam site and design are still under consideration.

As short-term solutions to the Amman water problem the government has a number of alternatives to choose from. Howard Humphreys recommended, in order of priority, that water could be piped in from Wadi Dhuleil, Qasal, or Azraq.

The groundwaters at Wadi Dhuleil could provide 20 million cubic metres a year. The problem with this supply is that it is already fully used, mainly for agriculture. The Qasal groundwater is also

economically attractive and there are no competing water requirements which cannot be supplied from an alternative source. However, the modest yield of 5 million cubic metres a year makes it of limited value. Also the area has not been fully geologically mapped and extensive investigations would be necessary before the water resources could be properly developed.

Next in ranking is the Azraq Oasis. About 10 million cubic metres a year could be piped from the oasis, but at a higher cost. The problem with this scheme, according to Howard Humphreys, is that the hydrogeological situation at Azraq is extremely complex and could lead to a variety of undesirable effects, some of which could be irreversible. A comprehensive and expensive investigation would be necessary to reach a proper understanding of

the effects of the water pinch is a growing appreciation of the need for recycling water and much greater control over pollution.

Direct recycling of waste water after some form of treatment is common, particularly in agriculture where quality considerations are less rigorous. And it may be necessary to pay greater attention to the development of cropless dependent on irrigation.

Whatever the immediate solutions, Amman will have to take great care to conserve its precious water resources and learn to live with a limited supply.

Paintings of Jordan's flowers go on display

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 17--Currently on show at the Goethe Institute is a rather unique exhibition of one hundred water colours of wild flowers of Jordan. The paintings in the exhibition are by a German architect, Dr. Jan Cejka, who came to Jordan to teach at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Cejka has a number of interesting hobbies, two of them being painting and botany. As he collected flowers from Jordan's countryside and painted them, he realised that his work could become more than just a hobby, and started to think of possible outlets for it.

The obvious solution seemed to be to use them as illustrations for a botany book. After inquiring around for some time, he was finally told to try contacting Dr. Dawoud Eissawi, who was extremely interested in wild flowers. When he did so, and explained his idea, Dr. Eissawi exclaimed, "It is God that has sent you. I am presently compiling material for a book on the wild flowers of Jordan and was just wondering how to get good illustrations."

Dr. Eissawi had tried photographing them but, being only an amateur in the art, the photographs obtained were rather poor in quality. So it was with open arms that Dr. Eissawi greeted his new collaborator.

The book the two authors are producing will be the first of its kind in Jordan. It will present over two hundred flowers with their Latin (scientific) as well as Arabic and English names. The current exhibition is made up of half the

illustrations that will be included in the book.

To get their proper, internationally recognised names, Dr. Eissawi has checked with various herbariums in Europe with which he is connected.

The book will also indicate the season and area in which one is most likely to find a particular species. Moreover, it will point out to readers certain species which are threatened by extinction. They are mainly endangered by overgrazing by animals and by people's general ignorance of and disregard for flowers. Another factor of growing importance is pollution, such as the cement powder that covers all the vegetation around a cement factory.

In an interview with the Jordan

Times, Dr. Cejka expressed the hope that the book will be highly successful and widely circulated. It should reach a wide public, not only because it will be written in both Arabic and English, but because it will be written in plain understandable language, since it aims at awakening an interest in plants and their preservation, Dr. Cejka said.

One peculiarity of the flora in Jordan stems from the fact that Jordan lies at the meeting-point of three geographical areas. Therefore, plants here are typical of those from Turkey and the Mediterranean basin, those of the eastern desert areas, and those of Egypt and Sudan as found in Wadi Arba. These types of flora are also found in Syria and Iraq.

"We hope to have the book out in one year's time. It really depends on whether we can secure financial support," Dr. Cejka added. The University of Jordan has decided to make the book one of their official projects. The authors also hope to get support from various other institutions such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Tourism and the German government.

Another plan Dr. Cejka has in mind is to use his watercolours for postcards, posters and calendars.

Asked about his interest in art, Dr. Cejka explained, "As an architect, I am bound to like drawing and painting. But I do mainly drawings and watercolours, the media used in architecture. I have always liked painting flowers, but it is the first time I have done so on such a scale. It took me around four hours to execute each sheet."

"In Europe," he continued, "it is not very encouraging. Whatever you do, you feel somebody has already done it before you. But here in Jordan, you realise you're making the first portrait of the plant you are painting."

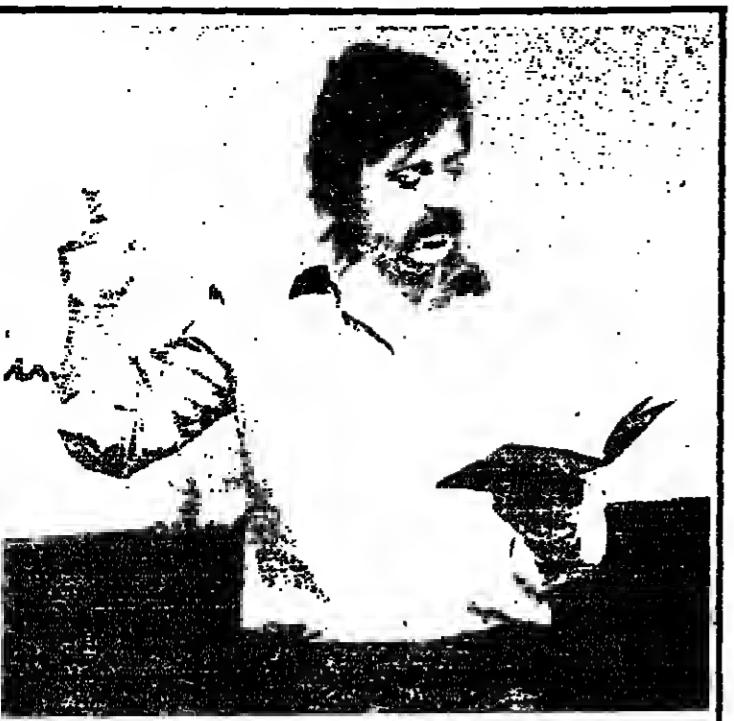
All the flowers portrayed in the exhibition and the book can be viewed in their natural form in the herbarium at the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan, which, by the way, already contains over 5,000 species.

The exhibition of Dr. Cejka's watercolours displays only one hundred species, owing to the lack of space. It will be open until Saturday, May 19, at the Goethe Institute.

Arum palaestinum

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	305.00/307.00
U.K. sterling	630.00/634.00
West German mark	159.90/160.90
Swiss franc	176



HAMBURG — Has Heinrich Heine found a successor in Wolf Biermann? German critics asked this question after hearing the first public reading of a poem entitled "Germany — A Winter Tale" by the well-known political singer (photo). Various similarities in their inner and outer situations caused Mr. Biermann to follow the footsteps of Heinrich Heine. A trip to Hamburg in November 1844 had inspired Mr. Heine to begin writing poetry. In Mr. Biermann's case, it was a performance tour that took him from East Berlin to Hamburg in December 1964. Like Mr. Heine, Mr. Biermann is not sparing in his criticism of real or supposed malconditions in the political and social situation of the country. His criticism is based in part on the fact that he comes from a different country. He lived in East Germany many years, where, even though in agreement with the official ideology, he did not stop at using his musical talents to denounce the shortcomings of the system. He was forced to leave in 1976 as a result of this. Since then, he has been living and working in the West Germany, where he enjoys complete artistic freedom even though he continues to be a convinced communist. Thus he encountered no obstacles in presenting his "Winter Tale", about which the critics felt that the way he read it was much more convincing than its message. (INP photo)



Scottish Football Association Cup

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 17 (R) — Glasgow Rangers and Hibernian must meet a third time in an effort to decide the Scottish Football Association Cup final. They drew 0-0 in the second reply here at Hampden Park last night and the two sides have now played 210 minutes without scoring. Ally MacLeod hit the crossbar for Hibernian in the 77th minute with a looping header, while Scottish international striker Derek Johnstone shot narrowly wide for Rangers seconds later. Rangers dominated extra-time but Hibernian clung on tenaciously. The second replay will be on May 28. Rangers, who have won the Scottish League Cup, are still in with a chance of taking the league title. Last season they won all three competitions.

Spain expects to host biggest World Cup

MADRID, May 17 (R) — Spain's World Cup organisers yesterday flew to Switzerland expecting to receive the go-ahead from the International Football Federation (FIFA) to make the 1982 finals the biggest ever with 24 competing nations. FIFA's World Cup organising committee meets today and tomorrow in Zurich to make a final decision on whether to restrict the 1982 competition to 16 teams, as in the past, or enlarge it to 24 nations as favoured by FIFA's Brazilian President Joao Havelange. FIFA officials, led by World Cup Committee President Hermann Neuberger, last month toured the 16 Spanish cities and 19 stadia which are candidates to stage finals matches. Their report, to be submitted to the Zurich meeting, is expected to be a key factor in the decision on the number of finalists. If, as the Spanish organisers expect, 24 nations are invited to the finals, at least six centres will be required to host the larger tournament. An enlarged tournament, although more costly, would allow the Spanish Government to meet the aspirations of the large number of cities and regions hoping to stage games. This could be done by playing the first-round matches around the country and reserving Madrid and

Barcelona, which each boast two large grounds, for the final rounds. The compromise would also be more economical and ease problems of organisation by concentrating the later matches in the country's largest and best served cities. But without FIFA's decision on the number of participants, the Spanish organisers have not yet been able to start work in earnest. So far, only Madrid and Barcelona have been chosen as definite venues for matches. But Spanish officials reported that the FIFA delegation was impressed by most of the 19 grounds they inspected last month. Seville, with two grounds, looks certain to host games and other strong candidates are Valencia and Bilbao. Informed sources said the Spanish Government would like to give as many towns as possible World Cup matches. Its decision on the location of matches is expected in July. If 24 nations are invited to the finals, they are expected to include 13 from Europe, three from South America, two each from Africa, Asia and Central North America plus the holders, Argentina, and host nation Spain.

Moocroft challenges fellow U.K. miler

LONDON, May 17 (R) — Commonwealth champion Dave Moocroft set the scene for a battle royal with fellow Briton Steve Ovett this season when he breezed to an emphatic victory in the mile at an international athletics meeting here last night. Ovett, the European 1500 metres champion who is rated the world's most talented middle distance runner, is notoriously choosy about where and when he competes and passed up an invitation to race at the Crystal Palace Stadium last night. But Moocroft was full of bounce and vigour after several months in the New Zealand sunshine and looked capable of extending Ovett in the bigger battles to come. His time of three minutes 56.53 seconds was well outside the 3.55.1 he clocked in Jamaica last week, but was still a fine performance in the cold blustery conditions. "The incentive is to beat Ovett," Moocroft said. "He's the runner everyone in the world wants to take. I know I've got to improve tremendously, but I think I could challenge him later this season." Last night's race marked the 25th anniversary of the world's first sub-

four-minute-mile run by Britain's Sir Roger Bannister in 1954. Bannister was among the first to congratulate Moocroft last night. Bannister, now a 50-year-old heart surgeon, still believes the world mile record, currently held at 3.50.4 by Jim Walker of New Zealand, would be lowered by about 1.5 seconds by the end of the century. Moocroft was followed home by Frenchman Francis Gonzalez in 3.58.80, with Finland's Antti Lohkkanen third in 4.00.04. But the surprise of the race was the performance of fourth-placed Kenyan Wilson Waigwa, who timed at 4.00.33. Waigwa, one of the world's most experienced middle distance runners, won this event here last year, but last night his judgment was badly awry. The Kenyan trudged at the back of the 12-man field for the first two laps, and when he made his move he was 30 metres down on Moocroft and had absolutely no chance of getting on terms. But Kenya just returned to their winning ways when the all-conquering Hemmo Rono brushed aside the challenge of a 20-man 3,000 metres relay. Rono, competing at one of the distances at which he has a brilliant batch of four world records last year, had shaken off Briton Nick Rose by the bell. On the last lap the two raced furiously into top gear, left Rose floundering and home to win by 20 metres in seven minutes, 46.30 seconds. Earlier James Attit had taken the 400 metres in 46.79 seconds with a third Kenyan, James Mwala, underlining his ranking as fastest man in the world this year over 800 metres by winning 1:48.20. Olympic champion Don Quarrie of Jamaica made up a 100 metres defeat by Ghana's Ernest Obeng by taking the 200 metres in 21.06 seconds.

Renowned sherpa feared killed on Everest

KATMANDU, May 17 (R) — One of mountaineering's best known sherpas was feared killed yesterday in a fall on Everest after helping a Yugoslav expedition put a second team on top of the world's highest peak. Nepal's Tourism Ministry said the sherpa Ang Phu slipped and fell descending from the summit after a few minutes climb from the safety of the party's highest camp. Local experts said it was possible he fell down Everest's north face into Tibet. He was feared killed after a four-hour search failed to find him. In accompanying Yugoslavia's Stane Bozic and Dr. Belak to the summit of the 8,848-metre peak, Ang Phu became the first person to scale Everest twice by two different routes, reached the peak using conventional southeast ridge route in spring with a predominantly Austrian expedition and followed west ridge route with Yugoslav party. On Sunday, two members of the Yugoslav team, Jenez Zapolnik and Andri Stremfeli, became the first climbers to reach the peak by the west ridge.

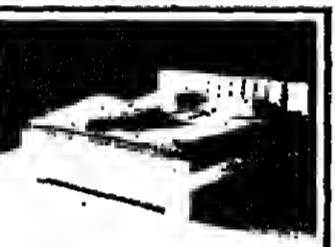
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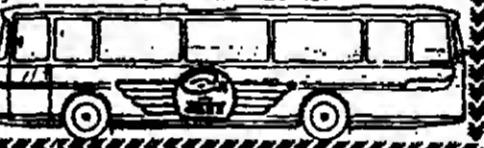
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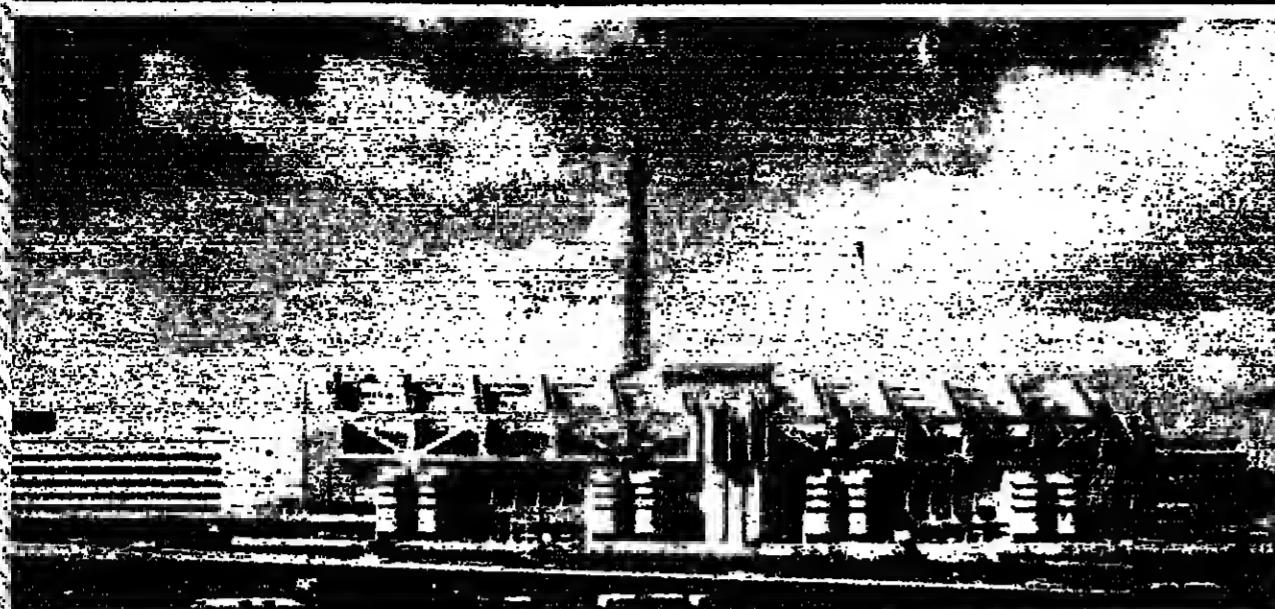
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CAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1979

YOUR DAILY OROSCOPE

Carroll Righter Institute

ar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care you do not annoy anyone today. Elevate your thoughts to that during. Steer clear of arguments in any social make.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) Showing admiration for have done you many favors is wise and by possible misunderstandings. Be more will-nomise on some bill instead of flatly refusing I get good results.

May 21 to June 21) Study well into new situations jump recklessly into anything as yet. Your not very good now, so don't follow them immature judgment.

KIDS (June 22 to July 21) Listening advice of closest tie can bring about fine what your obligations are and how best to

22 to Aug. 21) Take time to be kind to a particular and needs gentle handling. Don't try anything of a difficult nature today.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get right to work on important and take advice from partners also makes a very productive day. Take time to in some way. Forget the social for now.

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Finish tasks before going action. Relax and be more willing to meet ex-loved ones and increase mutual happiness. un troublemaker.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are considerate of well with you, you gain their understanding.

Not a good day for entertaining.

RIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your best success from writing, communicating with others on Regular associates will be very willing to Make the most of this.

EN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Pack up your proper repairs. Try to please others more. Be ob-

have problems you need to solve.

(Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Sharpen up your ap-

hat you can get out socially later and make a

Plan how to save more money for possible later on.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go to an expert for the ad-

and then use it wisely. A loved one needs one problems, so be sure to help where you ou are devoted and thoughtful.

REN BRIDGE

H. GOREN & SHARF Chicago Tribune

Pass Pass 1 1 1 4 4 4 ?

What action do you take?

Q.5 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.6 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.8 - As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♦ J4 ♦ AQ83 ♦ AQ10 ♦ AQ10'

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 0 1 1

Pass 2 2

Dble. 3 3 Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.9 - As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♦ AK852 ♦ K75

as proceeded:

West North

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ K852 ♦ K75

as proceeded:

West North

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.10 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.11 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.12 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.13 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.14 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.15 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.16 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.17 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.18 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.19 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

♦ AK764 ♦ A93 ♦ 105 ♦ J87

Partner opens the bidding with three diamonds. What

action do you take?

Q.20 - Both vulnerable, as

South you hold:

182 ♦ Q105 ♦ 6 as proceeded:

East South 1 0 2 2

Pass ?

to you take?

th. vulnerable,

Q.21 - Both vulnerable,

as proceeded:

East South 1 0 1 1

4 4 ?

to you take?

vulnerable, as

1873 ♦ KQJ874 as proceeded:

South West 1 0 2 2

? ?

to you take?

st vulnerable,

hold:

Situation said 'extremely serious' Negotiations between Turkey, IMF have reportedly collapsed

WASHINGTON, May 17 (R) — Crucial negotiations have broken down between Turkey and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on loans to help restore Turkey's troubled economy, informed sources said today.

The sources described the situation as "extremely serious." They said the IMF mission sent to Turkey to get an agreement which could have been the forerunner of extensive Western aid, would now return to Washington empty-handed.

This clashed with reports from Turkish officials in Ankara yesterday that there had been general agreement between the two sides and that a number of questions between Turkey and the IMF had been solved.

Turkey recently resumed the talks with the IMF on a programme that would permit it to make a further drawing on a \$450 million standby credit established with the fund last year.

But IMF officials wanted a number of economic reforms in Turkey and the sources said Ankara had failed to make any acceptable commitment.

The United States, under pressure to give aid because of Turkey's strategic importance to Western defence, indicated last week it was not prepared to help its NATO ally avoid the tough IMF conditions for economic aid.

Because of the loss of monitoring posts in Iran, the United States needs Turkish airspace for flights of its U-2 spy planes to monitor missile test firings in the Soviet Union. These are needed as part of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) recently negotiated with the Soviet Union.

The Turkish Government is asking for assurances from the United States that the U-2 flights will not be regarded as a pro-

Painter adds controversial 'art' to Zurich

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 17 (AP) — Someone who thinks there is room for more art in this Swiss financial capital is frustrating police and fascinating some critics.

Replacing the brush with a spray can and the canvas with reinforced concrete, the elusive painter has produced some 4,000 abstract graffiti of human and animal figures in the past few months that many passersby seem to find quite attractive.

A stiff fine and a soaring bill from municipal authorities is awaiting the "artist," if he or she is ever caught. But a local newspaper has publicly called on authorities to stop washing off the "creations of the unknown painter."

"Wouldn't it be much better to give them a small chance to live, to be accepted as new, uncommon citizens until the weather wipes them out again in a natural way," the paper suggested, speaking of the graffiti's "enormous fascination."

A Zurich University psychologist, Ms. Margrit Eiter, has already analyzed the graffiti in a book, likening them to prehistoric cave paintings and probing into the artist's motivation: "homelessness in an urban environment that has become anonymous and hostile."

And a local art gallery is featuring an exhibition of photographs of the "sprayer's" works.

Authorities, however, refuse to be impressed. Cleaning squads continue their job. But often, the graffiti mysteriously reappear overnight at the same spots where they were washed off.

Lufthansa employee found guilty in \$6m.

Kennedy Airport theft

NEW YORK, May 17 (R) — A federal court jury yesterday found a Lufthansa Airline cargo handler guilty of masterminding a \$6 million cash and jewellery robbery from Lufthansa's cargo terminal at Kennedy Airport last December.

Mr. Louis Werner, 46, was charged with drawing up plans for the robbery and identifying the alarm buttons and switches in the cargo building.

He will be sentenced in six weeks and faces a minimum jail sentence of 20 years, with a 50-year maximum.

No money or jewels have been recovered in what was the largest air cargo theft in United States history.

Defence lawyer Stephen Laifer told reporters the most damaging testimony against Mr. Werner in the 11-day trial came when his girl

opinion that Turkey should follow the programme recommended by the IMF.

Officials in the two countries said they felt only the IMF-endorsed programme would be enough to assure commercial banks which have loaned money to Turkey in the past that it would be safe to provide further funds.

Turkey owes about \$3 billion to international commercial banks and wants more.

Its application for IMF credit is for a smaller amount—a further drawing on the \$450 million standby credit established with the Fund last year.

But the sources said the IMF drawing would give Turkey a seal of approval as an international borrower.

They said the main stumbling block was the exchange rate issue. Prices have increased by some 70 per cent in Turkey over the past year, they said, while the Turkish lira had only depreciated ten per cent. This was not even enough to cover past price rises.

They said Turkey would probably need some stopgap aid from the United States and West Germany to overcome immediate difficulties.

But in recent days, officials in both countries have expressed the

S. Africa clamps down on its press

CAPE TOWN, May 17 (R) — The South African Government today published a long-awaited bill clamping down on press publication of allegations of state corruption and maladministration — and was immediately denounced by the opposition.

The bill forbids publication of reports of misuse of state money until they have been investigated by a specially appointed government official.

The government says it is seeking to expose corruption. But the opposition maintains the bill could prevent disclosure of affairs such as the information scandal, which has rocked the ruling National Party for more than a year.

Opposition leader Colin Eglin, head of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), said in a statement: "It will strike a blow at serious investigative journalism and prevent the press from playing its part in exposing corruption and maladministration."

The bill makes it an offence for anyone to anticipate the advocate-general's findings or to insult him or his staff. Offenders can be summarily fined up to \$590 or sent to prison for up to six months by the advocate-general.

The denial came in a statement over Radio Bangui, delivered to news organisations here today by the country's national press agency.

Tanzanians capture Ugandan district capital from pro-Amin defenders

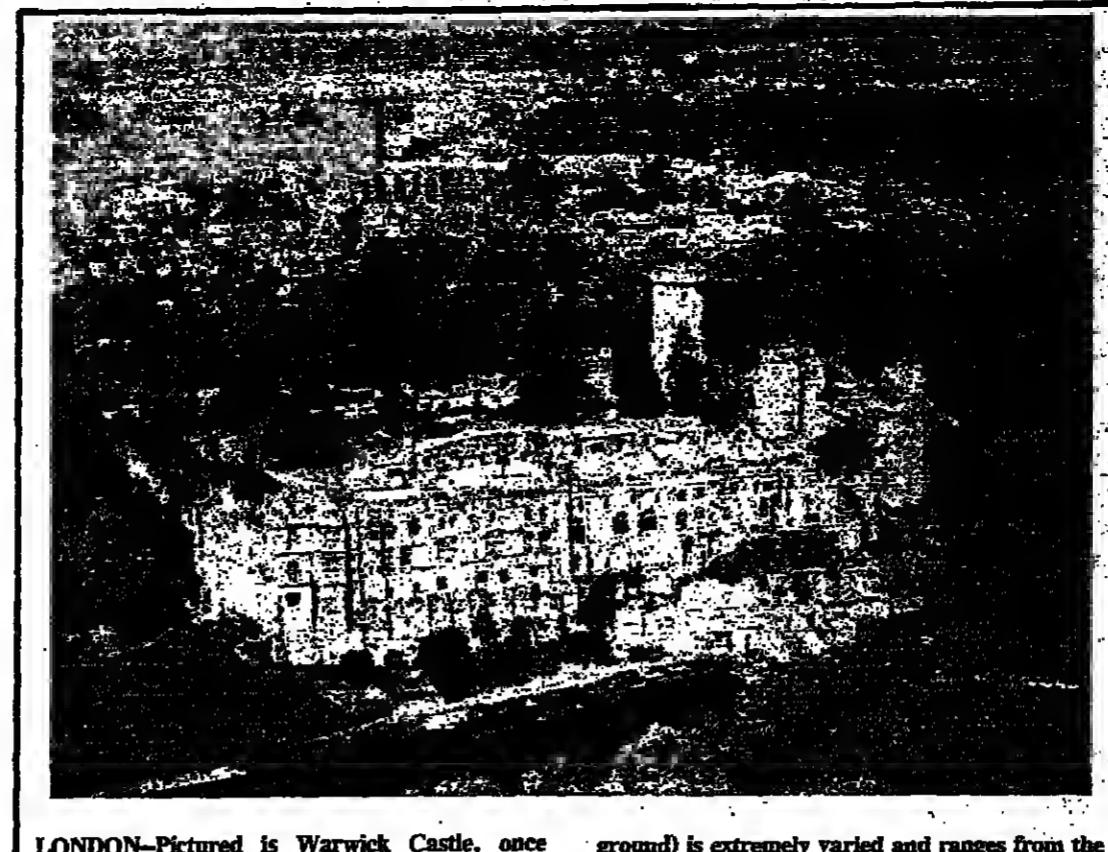
LIRA, Uganda, May 17 (R) — Tanzanian-led forces have captured this northern Ugandan district capital after wiping out a small defending force of Idi Amin's troops in a fiery battle on the outskirts of the town.

Amin's troops tried to flee west on the road to Arua and were met by a hail of small-arms fire and mortars. The Ugandan convoy exploded into an inferno, fuelled by ammunition and petrol supplies.

The few people still in the suburbs said the town had been empty since the fall of Kampala, when Amin's soldiers arrived from the south and residents fled into the surrounding bush. The banks and every shop in Lira had been looted.

Before their assault on Lira, about 1,000 Tanzanian troops and Ugandan irregulars were forced through 65 kilometres of swamps and uncharted bush.

They surrounded the town, blocking all possible escape routes. Then the Tanzanians launched an artillery barrage on



LONDON — Pictured is Warwick Castle, once described as "the most perfect piece of castellated antiquity in the Kingdom". Much of the castle's architecture belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries — Guy's Tower and Caesar's Tower (right of picture), with the gatehouse, or Clock Tower, in between date from this period. The architecture of the living quarters (facing the river in the foreground) is extremely varied and ranges from the late 13th century to the 19th century.

In 1978, the castle was purchased from the owner, Lord Brooke, by Madame Tussauds, the company famous for its waxwork museum, which intends to deal with any conservation work that needs to be done before opening the castle to the public. (COI photo)

Leaders pessimistic about outcome Cyprus talks to begin today

NICOSIA, May 17 (R) — Talks on the future of Cyprus, divided for nearly five years by a Turkish army of occupation, begin tomorrow between Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrives in Nicosia today to chair the meeting.

Cyprus has been divided since mainland Turkish troops invaded in July, 1974, a few days after an abortive coup attempt inspired by the defunct Greek military government in Athens.

Turkey called it a peace operation designed solely to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority.

Now there are still nearly 30,000 mainland troops in the northern 36 per cent of the island.

The Turks point out that their people own much more than 18

Numerous international initiatives, as well as about two dozen United Nations resolutions, have failed to bring the two communities closer to reunification.

Officials in both the north and south of Cyprus say they are pessimistic about the outcome because each side has serious doubts about the motives of the other.

The Greek-Cypriots insist that the Turkish-Cypriots are not prepared to give back enough of the territory they occupy, which includes a large number of hotels and valuable citrus-growing land, even though the Turkish-Cypriots make up only 18 per cent of the population.

The Turks point out that their people own much more than 18

Central African Empire denies accusations that children were murdered

PARIS, May 17 (AP) — Premier Henri Maïdou of the Central African Empire has denied charges that up to 100 children were murdered by soldiers of Emperor Bokassa's imperial guard.

The denial came in a statement over Radio Bangui, delivered to news organisations here today by the country's national press agency.

Mr. Maïdou said that some 50

students "all aged over 16" had been arrested during demonstrations in Bangui, the capital.

On April 18, they were released

April 20 on Emperor Bokassa's order, Mr. Maïdou said.

"It should be noted that certain demonstrators — about 140 — went to the Zaire town of Zongo across the Oubangui River opposite Bangui to escape police controls," Mr. Maïdou said.

Informants by the local Zaire authorities, the Central African Government invited the children to rejoin their families, which was done," his statement continued.

"The momentary absence of these children thus may have led to the belief they had disappeared," he said.

The French section of Amnesty International claimed Monday that about 100 children aged 8 to 16 had been murdered in the central Bangui jail after their demotions.

"We Germans are especially interested in seeing the high concentration of troops and war material on German soil reduced and that an European balance of power is created at a lower level," Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag 30 years after both German states were founded.

He assured "all states in East

per cent of the land, but that their real aim is to make sure any solution provides them with guarantees of security from the Greek majority.

Mr. Deoktash has been attempting to get the Greek-Cypriots to lift their economic blockade on the north, made possible by being recognised as the official Cypriot government.

The result has been that the southern sector has prospered, while on the other side of the buffer zone controlled by 2,500 U.N. troops, the Turkish-Cypriots are suffering from big economic problems.

The guidelines for any future negotiations are those agreed on at a meeting in Vienna two years ago between Mr. Denktash and the late President Makarios.

These allow for Cyprus to become a bi-zonal, bi-communal, independent, non-aligned federal republic with particular emphasis on freedom of movement, settlement and property rights for both communities throughout the island.

"We will be having people concentrate their mental energy on moving Skylab farther into orbit," explained the institute's assistant director, Mr. Chris Kilham.

One participant, Mr. Dan Bach of the Psychology Department of Boston College, said "I will try to make contact with the object and get a sense of it and try to heal it.

It's pretty far to push it," he said, "but the question is, we take a million people and create enough mind power to put it into orbit of Skylab."

Mr. Kilham said his project aimed at generating "mind power" to push it back from its current orbit of 270 miles (430 kilometres) to an 180 kilometres higher, if it would not be in a position to do so.

He claimed that the inventiveness of psychokinetics had developed in laboratories around the world, although said it had not been tried on a project as this.

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and West of our engagement on behalf of disarmament and armament control."

Mr. Schmidt emphasised that West Germany — although a firm part of the Western alliance with close ties to France, and in friendly partnership with the United States and Great Britain — nevertheless seeks better relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European states.

For the sake of better understanding, he urged Germans to learn more about Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and questioned whether German schools should neglect the Russian language.

"We Germans are especially interested in seeing the high concentration of troops and war material on German soil reduced and that an European balance of power is created at a lower level," Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag 30 years after both German states were founded.

He assured "all states in East

and West of our engagement on behalf of disarmament and armament control."

The project, which according to Mr. Schmidt, will be presented to the government before the end of the year, will include a series of tax incentives, as well as a modification of concessionary terms.

Until now any oil company wishing to operate in Portugal has been faced with an inflexible licensing law. Concessions have been granted only if the company involved commits investment both to exploration and drilling. The new legislation will allow the company to opt for one of the last chance for the offshore search.

According to Mr. Faria both for technical and economic reasons most of the work so far has been done at depths of 200 metres or under. He is convinced, however, that in the medium term, the economy and technical advances will allow the exploitation of what he describes as the "potentially valuable Portuguese waters at 1,000 metres and over."

This optimism means that the Department for Oil Exploration and Drilling, which negotiates all onshore and offshore concessions, is setting out on a new and ambitious programme.

The programme includes the drafting of legislation before the

end of this year to make it as easy as possible for foreign oil companies to operate in Portugal.

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Portugal's continuing dependence on imported oil for its energy needs remains one of the country's outstanding economic problems. Last year she imported

6.3 million tonnes of crude oil worth about \$586 million. Oil, a

with foodstuffs, was the

negative item in Portugal's

overall trade deficit of \$1.5 billion.

Latest forecasts estimate oil imports this year will increase to about 16 per cent approximately \$880 million.

The strain of having to import oil has become even more noticeable with late, with the price increases announced by OPEC and the disrupted supplies from Iran, which last year accounted for 21 per cent of Portugal's imports.

Recently the government announced that the cost of oil imports would have to be reduced by 10 per cent by 1980.

The minister of energy, Mr. Faria, in a country lacking in natural energy resources and coal and short of electricity.

Politically, oil exploration is becoming more controversial than nuclear power.

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World News Briefs

China, Vietnam to begin 5th session of talks

PEKING, May 17 (R) — China and Vietnam will hold a fifth session of peace talks in Hanoi tomorrow morning, an official spokesman said in Peking today. The talks started on April 18 at the level of foreign minister to normalise relations between the two communist neighbours following China's month-long punitive attack on Vietnam launched on Feb. 17. The last session of talks was held Saturday. Negotiations have so far produced results with each rejecting the other's proposals. Diplomatic observers in Peking see little chance of a breakthrough in the deadlock without radical new initiative by Hanoi or Peking. However, a Chinese proposal exchange prisoners captured during the border war is due to take place at Friendship frontier pass on Monday.

Shah's representatives buy Bahamas hotel

NASSAU, Bahamas, May 17 (R) — Businessmen representing deposed Shah of Iran have bought the 70-room luxury hotel which he has been living in exile since March 30, sources close to the former owner said. The sources said the hotel's owners, Missionary Hotels International, were being paid \$5 million. Mr. Raynor Gore, senior vice-president of Resorts International, confirmed negotiations for the sale of the Ocean Club